

Woodville Republican.

"THE CONSTITUTION

AND THE UNION."

Volume 29.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1852.

Number 3.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY W. C. BONNET.

Office on the North Side of the Public Square East of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.

THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square (which is ten lines) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. The usual discount made to yearly advertisers. Where the number of insertions is not marked, they will be continued during the pleasure of the publisher, and charged accordingly.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for State offices \$10.00; for county offices, \$5.00—invariably in advance.

PORTION.

[From the Daily Delta.]

The following Poem, the effusion of a fair Kentuckian, was never published in this city:

A DREAM.

A dream came o'er me yesternight,
A dream of other days;
No vision twin'd by Love and Hope
In Fancy's flowery maze;
But one that caught its only light
From Memory's mellow rays.

I stood within the shadowy dell,
Far 'mid the forest lone,
Beside the streamlet and the Spring
We used to call our own,
And fondly deemed our fairy fount
To other steps unknown.

And all unchanged, it sparkled through
Its fringe of mountain fern,
And as I leant my brow to leave
Within its chrysal urn,
It seemed all dimpling into smile
To welcome my return.

And well-known flowers, peeped archly out
From many a leafy thicket;
And velvet beds of tufted moss
Soft woo'd me to recline,
While from its nest above, the bird
Sung in the wreathing vine.

The wind came rustling through the leaves
And shook the blossoms down,
And blended the soft tracery
The shadows wove around,
All just as when we last were there
In every sight and sound.

All singing—birds, and brook, and breeze—
The same sweet song of yore,
Yet to my heart their music now
A sadder cadence bore—
A requiem for the past that sigh'd
Their mournful accents o'er:

"Thou borest childhood's sunny brow
And laughing life away,
"The buoyant step, the joyous heart:
"Now, where art thou, are they?
"What brings't thou, O unpying Time,
"That can the loss repay?"

"I bring the glow of womanhood
"The light that reason lends,
"And thou hast roved mid fairer scenes
"And found thee other friends,
"But do my days glide smoothly on
"As those of childhood flew;
"And are the friends that claim me now
"As fervent or as true?"

The wind sighed mournfully—my heart
Was filled with boding fears,
And when the morn unseal'd my eyes,
They opened dimm'd with tears;
Its shadow's on my spirit yet,
That dream of other years. M.

Discovery of the Mississippi.

BY DE SOTO.

Our readers will remember that Congress some few years ago, commissioned Wm. H. Powell, the artist, to paint the eighth and last historical picture for the Rotunda at Washington, and gave him for his subject, "The discovery of the Mississippi, by De Soto." The picture, as the artist has conceived it is thus sketched by W. B. the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial:

On the right flows the mighty current of the Mississippi. The trees on the low islands which dot its surface are so bent toward the South, that their long drooping branches sweep the earth or dip into the water—an evidence of the torrent which, in past inundations, has almost torn the old cypress and oaks from their strong foundations. In the distance is the low right bank the champagne country beyond, varied with woodlands and prairies, fades into and is confounded with the horizon. The broad river, the primeval forests and luxuriant savannas are sleeping tranquilly under a blue sky and meridian sun.

But an unusual commotion is visible among the inhabitants of these still scenes of nature. Something of extraordinary import has disturbed the apathy of savage life for the Indian village of the left bank is alive with chiefs, warriors, youths, squaws and papooses. There are groups of them gathered in front of the wigwams, the sides of which are ornamented with skins of wild animals and human scalps, floating in the gentle morning air. The alarm has had time to spread, for canoes, crowded with painted warriors, are coming from the opposite side of the river; they have sped like arrows across the stream; some of them

have disembarked their passengers and these are ascending the bank to join the principal group in the foreground. One of them totters under the weight of a deer; others bring offerings less valuable. The principal group is composed, doubtless of the great chiefs and priest-conquerors of the tribe. What a variety of feelings are expressed in the countenances of these children of the woods!

They have evidently a presentiment of the terrors of the future. One is perplexed and distrustful; another full of wonder not unmixed with fear; a third frowning and gloomy; a fourth dares to look on what engages the attention of the rest; but the prevailing sentiment is that of conscious inferiority to the object of their regards and the fatal necessity of submission to an overwhelming force. The red man's empire over the floods, the fields and forests is passing, at this moment, into other hands. A young warrior has cast down his bow, arrows and rude shield at the feet of the new comer; a group of Indian women, shrinking with fear before the fiery-eyed Arah, which they think a part of his rider, offer him the corn of the fields, the fish of the river, and the game of the forests, to propitiate the supposed God; and a politic old chief, the Nester of his tribe, advances to offer the calumet of peace—with a deprecating air, however, as if he were not sure of his reception.

And well may he doubt; the haughty bearing of the superb De Soto, would intimidate a more experienced negotiator. Proudly erect on his noble steed, the white of his office as Governor of Cuba shading his brow—blazing with the splendid armour of a Spanish noble of the sixteenth century, followed by the serried ranks of his veteran troops—the yellow banner of Spain and the two headed eagle of Austria waving their rich folds over his head, he seems conscious of the dignity of his great mission—which is to take possession of this island, sea and fertile country in the name of European civilization. His imperious eye does not deign a glance at the offerings of the poor Indians; even the calumet of Peace is scorned. To the former companion of Pizarro and conqueror of Peru, the red men are only so many victims destined, sooner or later, to extermination; he thinks civilization a juggernaut that can advance only over carcasses. His gaze is elsewhere; it is fixed on his symbol of his rights of possession—the cross which his followers are erecting on the bank, under the direction of priests, with bell, and book, and censor. He does not doubt his right for has not the sovereign pontiff, the representative of Him who owns the earth, conferred it by solemn grant, and sent priests with him in his expeditions against the natives? Some of the men are dragging forward a cannon; they will not stop until they have placed it at the foot of the cross. The cannon and the cross! Force and reason! Might and right! The material world executing the commands of God. Who shall resist? The cannon's mouth menaces the Indian village, the end of the cross drops heavily into the hole dug to receive it, the priests lift their hands and eyes to heaven in prayer, the young cavaliers wave their plumed hats, the warriors clash their swords, and trumpeters make the virgin echoes ring with their loud flourishes. And thus De Soto de Villeneuve, Governor of Santiago de Cuba, takes possession, in 1542, for his King and Emperor, Charles, the Fifth, of the great Mississippi, its tributaries and broad valley.

The artist has neglected nothing: the costume and armour of the times, the manners or savage life contrasted with those of civilization, the magnificence and pride of the Spanish nobles, the luxuriant vegetation of primeval forests, the sublimity of the great inland sea of the Mississippi, have all been transferred with a masterly hand to the canvass. Where the faithful delineation of fact and nature would not suffice, the artist has availed himself of symbolical representation. To this we owe the successful rendering on the canvas of the great ideas of the submission of the Indian tribes and the important part played by religion, allied with force, in the conquest of the New World. There are thousands of details I cannot notice. I must content myself with this sketch, of the leading features of the picture, and end by expressing my hearty concurrence with the opinion of our countrymen in Paris, that "The Discovery of the Mississippi," is worthy to fill the last vacant panel at the Rotunda.

EVIDENCE OF FOLLY.—Neglecting to advertise, and wondering you do not succeed in business.

Refusing to take a newspaper, and being surprised that the people laugh at your ignorance.

A loafer happened in at one of the printing offices in Lynn, a few days since, and asked the question—"What's the news?" "Three dollars a year in advance," was the reply.—He subscribed.

To repeat what you have heard in social intercourse is sometimes a sad treachery; and when it is not treacherous, it is often foolish.

Girls who rise early and walk apocryphal robes from Aurora's face; but when they yawn in bed till ten, Aurora steals them back again.

Why is eighteen hundred and fifty-two like eighteen hundred and fifty?

Because it is eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Governor Foote's Inaugural.

Fellow Citizens:—The scene which is now in progress, is but the quiet termination of a fiercely-contested political struggle, in which question of the utmost magnitude and importance, to the present and future generations, have been subject to elaborate scrutiny and to animated discussion in many of the States of the confederacy, and in which principles vitally essential to the maintenance of the Republican institutions have been enforced, upon the hearts and understandings of the enlightened millions who inhabit this fair continent, as to render it almost impossible that the time should ever arrive when those principles shall be carefully forgotten or criminally disregarded. In taking upon myself the duties and responsibilities appertaining to the high executive station to which it has been my fortune to be elevated by the spontaneous suffrages of my fellow citizens, I feel it to be alike due to those who have thought proper, in a manner so honorable to associate my name with that glorious cause, the triumph of which we this day celebrate, and to my own attitude as a public functionary, that I should avail myself of the present convenient opportunity of reviewing, in a concise and explicit manner, a few of the leading facts which have marked a contest which has at last been brought to a close under circumstances so decidedly auspicious.

About four years since, a condition of things existed, of a nature calculated to awaken the most painful apprehensions in the public mind of the country. A valuable and extensive territorial domain had been wrested from the Republic of Mexico, by our conquering armies, the title to which was destined to be in a few months thereafter, formally perfected by solemn international compact. The enemies of our Southern institutions, distributed somewhat unequally among the non-slaveholding States of the Union, had already conspired together for the purpose of bringing about the exclusion of Southern slave holders, from every foot of the territory which have been then newly acquired, through the instrumentality of what is now well known as the Wilmot Proviso. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by Congressional enactment, had been constantly threatened for a series of years antecedent to the period referred to, and there were indications too significant to be disregarded, that the actual consummation of this nefarious scheme of injustice and financial folly was well nigh at hand. The prohibition by Congress of the trade in slaves between State and State, and between the District of Columbia and the slaveholding States of the Confederacy, had been for a long time openly and audaciously proclaimed, as part of the settled policy of the higher law faction of the North. It had been also most explicitly avowed, both in the Halls of Congress and elsewhere, that the measures just specified would be only preliminary to a direct assault upon the system of domestic slavery wherever found existing. Meanwhile, and indeed almost ever since the foundation of the government itself, that the important clause in the Federal Constitution, (known to have been a *sine qua non* to the establishment of the Union itself, as now existing) which provides for the recapture and restoration of fugitives from service, had been insultingly set at naught, and in numerous instances deliberately trodden under foot. The admission of California into the Union—not as integral part of a general system of equitable compromise, (which there is reason to believe that no State in the South would have presented the least objection,)—but as a separate and substantive act of uncompensated injustice, instigated by sectional hostility, and brought forward notoriously under abolition and Free-soil auspices, was zealously urged and even imperiously demanded.

The boundary question between Texas and New Mexico, or rather between the United States and Texas, had become a subject of fearful controversy, and no discerning man in the Republic in the least degree doubted, that if this question should remain unadjusted only for a few months longer, unprincipled factionists in the opposite sections of the Union would seize upon the country all the incalculable horrors of a bloody and exterminating civil war. Such were the circumstances existing when, in the month of October, 1850, the people of the State of Mississippi held their celebrated Convention, and adopted a series of resolutions declarative of their constitutional rights and of their determination to maintain them inviolate at all hazards. These resolutions we know, demanded no change of the organic law of the Republic, and avoided all recommendation of remedies not known to the constitution itself, or of a nature calculated to prove subversive of it. Our October Convention proposed also the assembling of a general convention of the Southern States at Nashville, for the avowed purpose of consulting in a fraternal and patriotic spirit, for the general safety of the South, and the preservation of the Union, from the dangers with which it was so obviously menaced. The Nashville Convention assembled.—How far that body transcended the powers committed to it, and to what extent these powers were abused by ambitious and pre-emptive factionists, I need not now explain. Suffice it to say that everything was done which was found at all practicable, calculated to embarrass the action of patriotic and just minded statesmen in Congress, and to obstruct all settlement of the distracting questions then pending. Contemporaneously with these occurrences,

Congress was laboring most assiduously for the adjustment of these questions upon fair and satisfactory principles. Numberless obstacles were conjured into existence by designing politicians, for the purpose of impeding all wholesome and legitimate action, on the part of two houses of the national Legislature, and with a view of keeping the exciting questions then so emphatically demanding prompt settlement, open and unadjusted until the accomplishment of their own self-ends could be secured. Several months were exhausted in fierce controversial strife; when at length all obstacles were overcome, all impediments surmounted and a scheme of adjustment was announced to the country, as having received the deliberate approval of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, and of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, which if not equitable in all its features and free from all plausible objections, was, undeniably, a plan of compromise and pacification, under all the circumstances of the case, entitled to the cordial sanction and support of the whole American people. It is certain that this plan embraced everything demanded by the October Convention of Mississippi, and somewhat more. To make this evident a short statement of particulars will be sufficient. The first of the measures of adjustment, in point of dignity, was the act admitting California. This, in form, was precisely like every other act admitting a new State, that has received the approval of Congress for the last twenty years. It was a simple act of admission, and nothing more I shall not dwell upon it.

The acts establishing territorial governments in Utah, and New Mexico were of a character, which admitted of no reasonable objection on the part of any Southern Statesman. Each of these acts provided for the establishment of a territorial government, strictly upon non-intervention principles. Nothing like the Wilmot Proviso, will be found in either of them. In each of them is to be found a section, providing for the extension of the constitution and laws of the Union to every part of the territory to which government was supplied. When these acts were on their passage through Congress, an amendment was proposed, and almost unanimously voted down, whereby the Mexican law prohibiting slavery would have been continued in operation. It only remains to be stated, that the territory of the Utah, large enough for five or six slave States, is entirely north of the Missouri Compromise line of 36-30, as is a large portion of New Mexico also, and that the material fact was conclusively proved in Congress, before either of these acts became part of the supreme law of the land, that Utah, many slave-holders and their slaves were then residing, and that no attempt to interfere with the right of property in slaves, thus openly enjoyed had ever been ventured upon.

The act adjusting the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is still less objectionable. Indeed, some such measure was indispensable to the public peace. By it Texas was to receive ten millions of dollars of the public money, with which to pay off national debt, and to secure such advantages in other respects, as it was perceived would make her in a few years one of the strongest slave States in the Union, a condition of things highly important to the South for many practical reasons, which it would be easy to specify. By this act many thousand persons, then resident upon the Territory ceded and who were known to be of quite an amiable character, were forever separated from Texas, so as to prevent any mischievous interference, which they might be inclined to practice in connection with the delicate question of slavery. This act contains an implied acknowledgement on the part of Congress, of the title of Texas to all the Territory in dispute up to the 42d deg. of North latitude; and thus by irrefragable implication recognized the law of slavery, acknowledged by all to have pervaded at the time the whole body of Texas Territory, to be validly operative as far North as said 42d deg. of North latitude.

Besides, it will be recollected, that it was provided by the resolution of Texas annexation, that all States which might be formed after the period of its adoption, out of Texas territory lying north of 36-30, should be free States, whereas this principle so deleterious and dishonoring to the South, was overturned by the plan of adjustment, which, as already explained, opens the way to the admission of as many slave States as the people of Utah and New Mexico may choose to create, without the least regard to any particular boundary line whatever.

The District of Columbia bill, so much denounced at one time, every intelligent man in the nation must know, is merely a partial re-enactment of what had been the law of the District for more than half a century; from the operation of which no inconvenience has ever arisen; which law, too, was approved February 27, 1801, and has never yet been complained of since its original adoption by a single slave State of the Union.

The act for the recapture and restoration of fugitives from service, all acknowledge to be both stringent and comprehensive, its constitutionality is denied only by a few eccentricists in the South, and a few abolition leaders in the North. It has been faithfully and for the most part, successfully enforced, and it is confidently expected that hereafter its execution will be still more complete and its utility be more manifest.

This is but a tame and imperfect delineation of the advantages arising from the plan of Adjustment adopted by Congress; and yet it is true, that it has been destined to encounter the most strenuous opposition both in the Northern and Southern portions of the confederacy. Happily for the country, though in spite of all opposition, it has been able to command the hearty approval of nineteen twentieths of our whole people, and in almost every State of the Union, the enemies of this noble scheme of pacification and repose, have been signally rebuked by enlightened public sentiment. In our own beloved State not a voice is now heard in opposition to a series of measures, which six months ago, were spoken of by thousands only in the language of bitter denunciation and caustic ridicule. Even in the State of South Carolina, Secession has been at last completely prostrated, and that time-honored Commonwealth has been gloriously redeemed from the Dominion of faction.

A few weeks since, I performed the pleasing duty, as your Senatorial representative in the National Legislature, of bringing to the notice of that illustrious body, of which I ceased, on the 8th inst., to be a member, the excellent resolutions adopted by our State Convention of November last. On that occasion I embraced the opportunity of explaining your true attitude in regard to the measures of compromise, and at the same time offered a resolution in conformity with what I believed to be your wish on the subject, asserting the series of measures embraced in the plan of Adjustment to be a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the distracting questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery. In offering this resolution I made known the reasons which induced me to urge it, at this time upon the consideration of the Senate, which I will not now reiterate. I am gratified in having it in my power to say that its ultimate adoption by the Senate, by a majority approximating very closely to unanimity, is in my judgment, almost certain. This resolution, when adopted will give assurance to the country that the Fugitive Slave bill will be permanently retained and faithfully enforced; that no territorial Governments will be hereafter formed, except upon the principle of non-intervention; that no new State will be hereafter refused admission into the Union on account of the existence of slavery within its limits; that the Constitution and laws of the Union are to be allowed to operate without any restraint or obstruction in all our vacant territories; that the principle of excluding slaveholders from certain portions of our territory situated North of a particular geographical line, is not hereafter to be insisted upon; and in fine, that the whole body of measures originally united in the report of the Committee of Thirteen, but afterwards separated by the accidents of legislation, are recognized by the entire American people, as integral portions of one comprehensive scheme of settlement, which cannot be hereafter departed from in any material respect without a serious violation of good faith.

In bringing this address to a close, I deem it almost unnecessary for me to declare the earnest desire which I feel, that the discussions which have heretofore so unhappily prevailed among us, and which have been so deeply injurious to our prosperity as a people should now disappear forever; that social concord and its attending blessings should be once more allowed to remain unintercepted in our midst; that party rancor should be made to give place to feelings of brotherly kindness, and that the sentiments of genuine patriotism should be secured—a final and permanent triumph over all the evil influences, which heretofore so disastrously obstructed their benign operation.

In devoting our energies chiefly to the development of our domestic resources, in fostering to every reasonable extent, and in all legitimate modes, the various schemes of internal improvement at this time so plausible and getting upon foot some enlightened and practicable system of popular education; and, in redressing such inconveniences as experience may show to have resulted from rash and inconsiderate legislation; we shall best perform our duty as American citizens, and most promote the true honor and happiness of ourselves and our posterity.

INFANTINE COURAGE AND GENEROSITY.—Two bulls of equal bravery, although by no means equally matched in size and strength, happening near the front of a laird's house, began a fierce battle, the noise of which soon drew to one of the windows the lady of the mansion.—To her infinite terror she beheld her only son—a boy between five and six years of age—be-labouring with a stiff cudgel the snout of the belligerents. "Dougald, Dougald, what are you about?" exclaimed the affrighted mother. "Helping the little bull," was the gallant reply.—Scotch Paper.

Infidelity is the effusion of weak minds, and the resource of guilty ones. Like a desolated simoon of the desert it withers everything within its reach and as soon as it has prostrated the morality of the individual, it invades the civil rights of society.

Mississippi Legislature.

We have already published the organization on Tuesday, January 6th, the Senate refused to receive the resignation of General Foote as Senator, on the ground that it had not first been tendered to the Governor of the State.

In the House—Mr. Miles, of Leake co., was elected Door-keeper.

Mr. Coopwood, gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to be entitled an act to establish a bank in Aberdeen.

On motion of Mr. Starke,

Resolved—That the Door-keeper be authorized to employ two Pages, during the session, at a compensation of \$1.50 each, per day.

Mr. Dubuison, presented a petition from Oscar Kibbe, Guardian of infant, Johanniah Stowers, of Adams county, Mississippi, praying the passage of an act of this Legislature authorizing him to remove certain slaves belonging to the estate to his plantation in Tensas Parish, La.

Petition referred to a select committee of three.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dubuison, Jarnagan and Marshall.

Mr. Dubuison, presented a petition from John D. Miles and William Miles, setting forth that their father was a naturalized citizen, and had frequently voted, but that his papers had been lost; therefore prayed for relief, &c.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dubuison, presented a petition from Dr. Wren, James Noyes and other citizens of Natchez, representing that the rights of the property holder there, were not properly respected by existing laws, the tenant frequently holding possession beyond the term of his lease, to the great injury of his landlord; and praying for the passage of a law, for the better protection of landlords in that city.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Elegant Comparison.

The following beautiful extract we find floating like a waif upon the waters:—

"The American Constitution, like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not remove from his place, our constitution is so nicely poised that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

Young Man, Stop!

You, young man, on the way to the ball-alley, billiard-table, or card-table, with a cigar in your mouth, and with an appetite for mint-julep, stop a moment! Are you not in a dangerous way? Will those places, or your habits, lead you to respectability or usefulness in society? Will you, by them become more moral, more virtuous, or intelligent? If not stop where you are beseech you. You have nobleness of heart, perhaps, and a generous disposition. You may do good to those about you if you will. Your example it be such as will lead you to virtue will draw others after you; or if it leads to vice or error, will also, and the more readily lead others in the way of evil.

Then, young man, stop! and think upon the course! Where is it leading. If to bad habits and low associates, stop instantly. Stop firm. Take not another step in the dangerous way but turn back while you have the power and seek the way of virtue, the ways of intelligence, and you may do good in your day and generation, and may be esteemed by those who enjoy your acquaintance.

Is Business Necessary?

The experience of all, demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man.—Without it, he is uneasy, unsettled, miserable and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker-on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry; a moper in the field of enterprise and labor. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless only it were less to be deplored; but it is often the doom and curse of those who have the power to do without the will to act, and who need that quality which makes so many others, but the want of which unmakes them.—The quality of vigor and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.